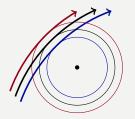


# Event Time from Tracks (News)

## Tobias Schlüter (LMU) 2015-01-16

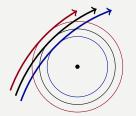












#### Measurement Procedure

- passing charged particle ionizes gas
- gas cloud collapses on wire
- difference
  T(passage of particle) T(collapse)
  gives distance of passage

#### How do we know the passage time?

Usually:

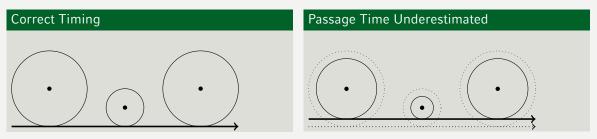
- Starting time of the track is evaluated
- T(Passage) = Track Length / Velocity

A drift chamber is a device that measures time, positions are inferred.





The simplest case, straight lines, all hits on one side.

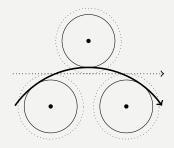


- position measurement depends on the evaluated drift time
- In this simple case a bias in time leads to bias in position.





Let's misadjust the passage time estimate ...and fit



- the track fit can be very sensitive to correct starting times
- thus we can find an optimal time for each event or track





Tracking problem:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\text{hits i}} (m_i - H_i s)^T R_i^{-1} (m_i - H_i s) = \min$$

Minimize the distance between the measurements  $m_i$  and the projections  $H_i$  of the track parameters s, i.e. the residuals r, weighted by the residual covariances

$$R_i = V_i - H_i C H_i^T$$

 $(V_i \text{ measurement covariance, } C \text{ covariance of track params})$ Alignment problem:

$$\chi^{2} = \sum_{\text{tracks } k} \sum_{k \text{ hits } i} (m_{ik}(a) - H_{ik}s_{k})^{T} R_{ik}^{-1}(m_{ik}(a) - H_{ik}s_{k}) = \min$$

Find the track parameters  $s_k$  and the set of alignment parameters a that simultaneously minimize this  $\chi^2$ .





Once everything is linear, the  $\chi^2$  minimization separates in two parts (very convenient!):

- 1. find track parameters (i.e. fit the tracks)
- 2. find the optimal alignment parameters (i.e. align)

## Solution

$$a - a_0 = -\left(\sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \right)^{-1} \left(\sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a_0) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right|_{a=a_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{ik} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a} r_i(s_k, a) \right)^{-1} \left($$





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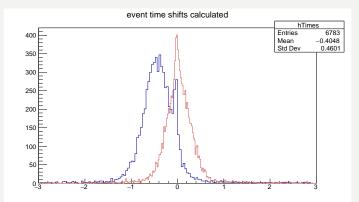
We can do this for the *event time* (just take only tracks from one event, and think of a shift in time like you would about a shift in space):

$$t - t_0 = -\frac{\sum_{ik} \frac{d}{dt} r_i(s_k, t) \Big|_{t=t_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot r_i(s_k, t_0)}{\sum_{ik} \frac{d}{dt} r_i(s_k, t) \Big|_{t=t_0} \cdot R_{ik}^{-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} r_i(s_k, t) \Big|_{t=t_0}}$$

Implemented after some preparatory work: this works best with the full covariance matrix for the track (usual Kalman only gives local covariances), need derivatives of the *x*-*t* relation.







Ozaki-san suggested disabling  $\delta$  rays (NOT REALISTIC). This fixes the time shift: basically, a  $\delta$  electron that passes closer to some wires than the initial track will lead to a shift. Should be fixed in digitizer? Iteration of track fit and digitizer?





Link to docs for disabling delta rays.

```
for m in path.modules():
 if m.type() == 'FullSim':
     if wireByWireMode:
         # per Ozaki-san's recommendatation for wire-by-wire CDC mode
         m.param('deltaChordInMagneticField', 0.001)
     if disableDeltas:
         m.param('ProductionCut', 1000000.)
 if m.type() == 'Gearbox':
     if wireByWireMode:
         m.param({
             'override': [
                 ("/DetectorComponent[@name='CDC']//MaterialDefinitionMode",
                 "2", ""),
             1})
```